# THE INTERMOUNTAIN CATHOLIC

Established 1899

# THE COLORADO CATHOLIC

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#### OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENT.

Editor Intermountain Catholic:

My Dear Sir-Replying to your faver asking my signoval of The Intermountain Catholic since its es-tablishment in this dionese, I will state that I consider the founding of a Catholic paper in Sait Lake not the least of the many blessings bostowed by Providence on the Church here during the past two years. Its birth occurred at an opportune time. Its zeal in propbirth occurred at an opportune time. Its zeal in prop-spating Catholic truth has had, since its inception, my hearty though silent approval. I believe with Our Holy Father that "a good Catholic journal is a perpetual mission in a parish," and that it will serve as a question box, at all times, for anxious inquiers. In my visitations I shall hope to find The Internountain Catholic in the home of every Catholic family. Its mission is to espouse truth, justice and morality, and all devoted priests will find it an able co-operator in their missionary work. It is my wish that all my priests and the lafty entrusted to my charge should encourage your noble effort and that of the generous founder of The intermountain Catholic, Yours sincerely, L. SCANLAN, Bishop of Salt Lake.

Salt Lake City, Oct. 2, 1900.

#### CARD FROM BISHOP SCANLAN.

I feel it my duty to protect Catholics and the publie generally from fraud and imposition by notifying them from time to time that no person bearing the name and garb of a priest or sister, or anyone is authorized or permitted to solicit or collect in Gloress for any purpose whatever connected with the Catholic Church without anying from me permission willing, bearing my seal and signature. Syone be found engaged in doing this unlawful or collecting without such a document, he or she, as the case may be, should be regarded by all as a fraud and an imposter.

L. SCANLAN. Bishop of Salt Lake.

Nov. 20, 1899.

Science backs the statement that boys grow more regularly than girls. The father of seven daughters has his own opinion.

If the matter has escaped the mind of our readers, it may be well to mention that Tom Lipton's sucht was beaten by one,two, three and out. He will not race again; at least, not until be can find some man in Great Britain with the skill and head of Herreshoff, the builder of Reliance.

The first number issued of the Northwestern Messenger is upon our table-a bright-looking, ably-edited newspaper published at the city Proctor Knott made famous once upon a time in congress. Duluth is now an important city of the Northwest, one of the most important, and a good sign of this is found in its Catholic paper.

It need surprise nobody if Pius X would point the way toward peace in the Balkans. A telegram from Rome says several cardinals have expressed the opinion that the Pontiff should publicly denounce the situation in Macedonia to the civilized world, without distinction of religion, calling upon all the powers to take common action on humanitarian grounds.

The Bishop Colton souvenir edition of the Catholic Union and Times failed to reach us, yet without mental reservation we take the stand and say it is the best edition ever issued from the press of any Catholic plant. This statement carries some knowledge of the mechanical equipment of the Union and Times along with the intellect that has made the paper great.

Blowing hot and blowing cold on labor, just as the fancy suits him or the character of his audience fits, does not strengthen the relations between the president and the walking delegate. The president is ready to jolly everybody and anything, and the wonder is that he has not learned the sign language so that he could address a multitude of deaf mutes who go to the polls once in every four years.

Describing an accident which befell "Hog Reid," who tumbled from his wagon, the reporter of a Redding (Cal.) paper catalogues a list of lacerations, cuts and bruises sufficient to fill a medical journal. Then the reporter innocently adds that "Hog sustained painful but not serious injury." This is mean in the reporter. Evidently he desired to deprive "Hog Reid" of all benefit of life insurance.

The intending immigrant need not be disturbed over the typhoid controversy in our Salt Lake daily papers. The germ in Parley's creek is not caught with a hook and line. Out of forty-one cases of typhoid reported so far this month, but two were futal. The chances are these two would have died of shortness of breath if they escaped typhoid. Typhoid is not half so bad as toothache. Come right along with your family and camp in Parley's canyon. Just as safe there as anywhere.

A letter written in 1822 by the Rev. Mr. Odin, then a deacon in Missouri, but afterward Archhishop of New Orleans, contains this interesting passage: "The hishops of the United States have found a fine expedient for spreading religion. They have written a number of works on the ceremonies of the mass and on all points of controversy. These tracts are circulated everywhere; and the Americans, very anxious to know about everything and especially curious about religion, read them with avidity." A writer in the Records of the

Catholic Historical society notes that the Catholic Truth societies that are doing so much to spread the faith through pamphlets and cheap books, were thus anticipated nearly 100 years ago. It is also worth observing that the willingness of American Protestants to read what Catholies have to say about the Church is not so modern a manifestation, as many would seem to believe.

The passing of the elk, the deer, the mountain lion and the bear is almost as sad as the passing of the buffalo, who has already gone by. But the passing of the codfish is indeed a calamity. Considerable excitement has been caused in New England by the report that the catch of codish on the Newfoundland banks is steadily falling off. To think that codfish balls will soon become a luxury for the rich alone is indeed a sad reflection.

Under the act of congress the Uintah reservation will not open to the public until October of next year, but already sooners have begun to invade the reserve, attracted there by the mineral wealth which is said to exist in both the precious metals and also gilsonite, large deposits of which exist, and which a company of local and eastern capitalists claim to own. The "sooner" would have posched upon the garden of Eden if he had been created before Adam.

### OGDEN IN ITS GLORY.

Ogden will be in its glory next week. The Irrigation congress meets in our sister city. For a long time its enterprising citizens have been exploiting their time and spending their money in preparations for the event. None could do it better so as to secure the triumph which is sure to be Og-

This state is the Egypt of the far west, physically, historically. From the banks of the Mississippi the Mormon Moses led his people to this desert, to the Dead Sea, to the river Jordan. From out of the arid sands there sprung vegetation, and fruits, and crops of grain. Trees grew and flowers bloomed. And all this was wrought through knowledge of the proper distribution of water to aid the labor of him who planted.

So it is that Utah is the home of irrigation. We believe it was at Ogden that the first irrigation congress was held, since attracting the scientific minds of the world. It is meet that it should assemble again in Ogden. The exhibition of fruits and grains brought under cultivation through irrigation will be the main feature of the congress, outside the knowledge which speakers will impart regarding the most successful methods of irriga-

tion. We repeat, it all belongs to Ogden.

### FREE TRADE VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

First blood for free trade in England. At a byelection held in Argyllshire on Wednesday the liberal candidate, J. S. Ainsworth, was elected by a majority of 1,586 over Charles Stewart, the unionist. Stewart made his carepaign on the protectionist issue, while Ainsworth stood up solidly for free trade. At the last election the unionists earried the seat by 600.

From the present state of public opinion in England Chamberlain's proposal will be rejected at the next general election, and England will abide for a while longer, at least, by the dogmas of Cobden. The cabinet is divided, with a majority against Chamberlain.

The liberal party is solid against him, of course. With the whole of the opposition and three-quarters of the government for free trade, the project for a zollverein of British colonies does not seem to have much chance for some time.

The failure of Chamberlain's pet scheme will disappoint the great English-speaking, self-governing colonies of the empire. Their expressed disappointment may later react on the British electors and cause them to reconsider. But if they do not later reconsider, says the Chicago Tribune, it will be the psychological moment for this country to step in and make good trade arrangements with Canada just after she has been "turned down" by the mother country.

# THE NEW UNITED IRELAND.

Already the clouds have rolled by and the sun of promise arises over Ireland. W. J. Onihan briefly describes the conditions he found there upon a recent visit and contrasts the new with the old to make the heart rejoice. The land act takes effect on the first of November. Already the knowledge that the Irish people will come into their own gives vigor to patriotic and social endeavor. It is manifested everywhere throughout the island. The anticipation already has assumed the shape of reality. It is as if the reforms were in full force and effect and tomorrow is some time next year.

This achievement was wrought by the Irish people alone, counting the assistance so generously rendered by the race and its descendants in America and elsewhere. It came through the incessant agitation and splendid maneuvering of the Irish members of parliament. Home rule, the land for the Irish, were ever before them. It was as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. Behind that sentiment stood the Irish National league on both sides of the water. At length the British admitted that the demands of the Irish were irresistible, that it would be dangerous to reject them. . Therefore, for the peace of the empire, the landlords were bought out. A sum reaching into five bundred million pounds, to be taken from the British treasury, represents the amount the Irish peasantry will pay, some time in the future, for coming into possession of the soil their anz cestors were pillaged by Strongbow and his conquering successors.

We do not recall any act in history to strengthen the power of mortal sussion so forcibly as the agitation the Irish presented. It had taken years of incessant struggle, yet not so many years. It had overcome the strongest opposition in parliament and out of parliament. It was never discouraged by apathy, never cast down by the misleading if not guilty opposition of those who wished to turn moral sussion into armed conflict.

Now that the battle has been won, the victory is so great that those who achieved it can be charitable to the faction, for the ones who advocated physical force never expanded beyond a faction. Great hearts beat in the breasts of many of this faction. Irish blood boils over the memory of Irish persecution, over the memory of Irish martyrs. It cannot help it. The name of Robert Emmet should be as sacred now as if 'twere cold lead instead of land reform the British gave the Irish.

Robert Emmet's anniversary, falls on the 20th. Over that memory every Irishman should pledge unity with a resolution to make Ireland an Emmets Ireland. All the dignities of rank which the British government might bestow on Irishmen would be a shadow; all the wealth of the kingdom with its colonies would be a bauble, compared to the treasure of love which Irishmen bear for the name of Robert Emmet.

### TRADE UNION AND ITS ENEMY.

Monday last was generally observed as a national holiday. It was Labor day. In obedience to popular sentiment, business was suspended on that day. Editorials written upon the subject usually began by saying it was a day for relaxation, a day of pleasure for the toilers. That does not half express the idea of Labor day. On the part of those who participate, it is the showing they make in parade which comprehends Labor day. It is the pride of development in organization, the strength exhibited in numbers. If this we're not presented, there would be no Labor day. The trades unionist would take his relaxation in some other way. It is observed that trades unions are the only ones to celebrate Labor day. Legislation made it a national holiday for them especially.

Standing on the sidewalk to watch the procession go by, one who is at all meditative cannot help turning over various mental queries. Does he find the answer in the procession going by? Every year these displays are larger, the number in line greater than the one preceding. Merchants and manufacturers supplement the display with floats advertising their business. Does this argue the enutual interdependence of the one class upon the other? Is it a public recognition of such? Again, how many of the men marching behind the trades union banner are socialists!-ready to change the prosperity which the trades unionist now enjoys into a visionary something which justifies the trade of a bird in the hand for two in the bush.

Neither the state nor the church, civil society nor religion need indulge in any apprehension over he growing strength of these trades unions. Nothing in their laws is inimical or inharmonious with good citizenship and exalted patriotism. Rather have individual members of unions in great number given evidence of their love of country by sacrificing their lives for it. Weak, indeed, would be our national defense in time of peril did the skill and brawn of organized labor refuse to volunteer. Therefore should it be encouraged to better its condition by all reasonable and lawful means, because the greater the happiness that is distributed among the common people, the greater the incentive to fight for a country that is worth fighting for.

If any socialists were in the Labor day parade, as individual members of the cult, it was a sign that they are not yet ready to trade the bird in the hand for two in the bush. It was a recognition, forced though that recognition be, that the trade union held the upper hand in the economy of the wage-

There is a broad difference between trade unionism and socialism. The trade union is a tangible proposition. It is with us and has been with us for years. Good in most respects, it can be good in all respects; exil only where its aims are perverted. Socialism is not a tangible proposition. Its theories have received no practical demonstration anywhere. Its presence as a political party, its success in electing individual partisans to office, have only advanced an idea, not produced a concrete. Is it good? We know not; it has not been tried. Is it bad! If it proves so, it is easy to get rid of it. An idea does not long survive after practical demonstration of its inutility.

The trades union is the natural antithesis of socialism. The practical philosophy of the trades is a greater obstacle to the spread of socialism than the hostility of religion. Hence the success of socialism depends upon the destruction of trades unionism first; and this because the one makes for happiness through higher wage seales and shorter hours of labor, while the other insists that greater happiness is secured through total abolition of wage labor. The two ideas are irreconciliable. The wage system in America encourages opportunity, rewards skill and invention, inspires ambition to become master in place of man-all natural and human desires. The other system (or rather idea, for system is not crystallized) strikes down individuality, enforces equality regardless of talent, establishes common ownership, acknowledges no master except the state, no God, no morals that interfere with sensual pleasure.

Upon that rock it will split if ever it reaches the stage of experiment. Nothing brings the world to its senses so quickly as an object lesson. God may permit this idea of socialism to expand until it controls a nation whose people have embraced it because they reasoned the change could e no worse than the condition and king they overthrew. There are some nations to whom socialism would be a relief, for awhile. There is one, however, where it can never take root-the one that holds out opportunity to the toiler. The one which encourages trades unions. The one which has made Labor day a national holiday.

# AN OATH AND MENTAL RESERVATION.

Once upon a time some bigot or busybody, anxious to create alarm over the growth of "Romanism," assaulted the consciences of Catholics who took the customary oath as witnesses at court trials. It happened in those states where the bible is used to mark the solemnity of the obligation. Of course the bible was the Protestant version of scripture, It was charged that such Catholics, placing no credit upon the Protestant bible as the basis of Revelation, could swear to a falsehood in court without scruple of conscience; therefore perjury in testimony was often the temptation. The same argument, if at all tenable, could be applied to infidels and Jews, but it was raised against Catholics only; yet upon the motion of influential infidels the bible was excluded in the courts of some states.

What is the nature of an oath? It is an affirmation to conscientiously carry out the essence of the thing to which the taker subscribes. In courts, it means the telling of truth without evasion or equivocation. The language of the oath has very little significance, no more than the presence of the bible or any material thing which preserves the medieval dignity of courts. If the language of the oath be objectionable, the citizen may comply with the law by repeating the oath, with a mental reservation regarding the language. The truth of the witness' testimony fulfills the aim of court investigation.

What is said about an eath taken in court applies to a form of obligation taken by members of a trade union. The trade union is cited for example because in a sermon delivered by a priest in Michigan he severely arraigned the trade union and its obligation. He did this without inquiring into the motive conspiring to frame the language of the oath or obligation. Hence his condemnation lacks that equity which appellate courts apply to the construction of language in legislative acts. The intention of the framers of the law is held to be the law, regardless of the ambiguity of language, and this rule is observed in handing down court decisions.

Rev. Dr. B. A. Baart, rector of St. Mary's church, Marshall, Mich., recently said in a sermon that no Catholic could consistently take or keep the oath of some labor unions. He mentioned particularly the Typographical union, part of whose oath he quoted.

"I hereby solemnly and sincerely swear that my fidelity to the typographical union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political or religious.

Father Baart said this oath "placed the union before the church and before the state, and distinctly impeached the loyalty and Catholicity of those who take such an oath." This sounds like reading every Catholic union printer out of the church along with setting him aside as an enemy of his country. We are sure the good priest did not mean

What are the facts behind this obligation taken by the printers! How should the oath be construed? The union printers employed upon the Intermountain Catholie furnish the information. In the first place it should be remembered that secret and benevolent societies give the word "fraternity" an elastic construction. In nearly all cases it means that members of the order are to be preferred over others not members of the order, given positions of advantage and profit, regardless of the rule of merit or efficiency. In the ranks of the Typographical union are many, very many members of secret societies, even those condemned by the church. The Catholic printer is the lonesome one who is not attached to some Catholic society like the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters, Ancient Order of Hibernians, or other fraternal Catholic society. In all these societies or orders, the spirit of "fraternity" is or was observed to the damage of the trade union, most particularly aggravating to members of the Typographical union, to whom merit alone was the only asset, the only road to situation and promotion.

This explains why the word "religious" appears in the language of the obligation, along with the word "secret," It is held that the Knights of Columbus, for example, is a "religious" society, and so it is. Therefore no distinction it made between it and the Free Masons, Knights of Pythias, "secret" societies. The Typographical union insists that fraternity should be exhibited and preference given first to its own members upon their merits before it s exercised through the methods of secret or religious societies. And who will say them nay?

About the word "political" there appears to be mystery. Our printers do not understand it, but dismiss it with the observation that the word escaped the proof reader. They have swallowed that oath without treason to their country ever choking them. They never once suspected that by repeating it they proclaimed themselves greater than the government.

Good Father Baart is needlesssly alarmed over the union printer's oath. So are those Catholic papers who have sided with him. The matter is not grave enough for pulpit thunder. It is like loading a cannon to fire at a sparrow.

# German Catholics of California.

In point of attendance, enthusiasm of the delegates and cloquence of the discourses, the fourth annual convention of the German Staats Verband far exceeded the previous gatherings, says the Monitor of San Francisco. The convention was inaugurated with solemn high mass in St. Boniface's church last Sunday morning. The sermon, an eloquent and interesting one, preached by Archbishop Montgomery.

Touching upon the desire of the German parents to have their children taught the German language, Bishop Montgomery said:

There has been in some parts of the United States, a great deal of talk about the German people wanting their children to learn the German language. Now, in one word, the language question in this country will settle itself if people only let it alone. There are some things in which the more haste one makes the less success—the less speed you make; that is one of them. The language question is under the control of natural laws, and it will take its course if the people will iust let it alone. I assure you, my dear brethren, I cannot conceive of parents who would not want their child to learn the language that they themselves knew. I must confess, I would not have much respect for the person that did not want his child to know the language of father and mother. We live in a country that is bound to be Englishspeaking. English is to be the language of this country, and no power on earth can prevent it. Therefore, it is to the advantage of your children to learn the English language. They must not e at a disadvantage with any man on account of their inability to speak the English language, which they should learn well; they will do that, even if you do not pay any attention to them, will give you an example of it right here. I doubt if there are many here who are not Germans, and who do not understand what I am saying; many of you never went to an English Where have ou learned the language? Therefore, I say, people should let the matter of language alone-let things take their natural course; they should not force things, but there should be a natural growth. It is perfectly natural that you should want your children to speak the German language while they are at home, and I don't find fault with it. There are no more prominent names in history than some of the German skeptics, who have done great harm by their

pernicious teachings. I would have your childlearn the German language if only for this -that they may read and understand the tion of these doctrines in the same to language question is a bugbenr. about it. It will take care of isolf

### New Conditions in Ireland.

"Conditions in Ireland are better ever were before in the sentures of Bestish donination in the island. The passage of the land line and the consequent settlement of the land question have resulted in a general contentment. Ireland will get home on 1 only a question of time. In a mentioned it has now

This is the message brought from Indust to W. J. Onahan, who returned to his Chivago he Monday night, after having been alread since Jm 29. On his voyage to Europe, while his the Savoy of the French line, was not miles of the Cornish coast, the news of the Pope within illness was transmitted to him by Marconn to graphy. Having landed at Haven be hastened through Paris to Rome, arriving a few days he fore Pope Leo's death.

"I had been in Ireland four years bross to continued. "Then evidences of extreme powers distress and discontent confronted at a street side. The change which had been wrongle intervening years has been wonderful. The contion is vastly improved. Signs of growing properity are everywhere. One saw it is the tillage the crops, the snug appearance of the little face houses, and on the faces of the tenames. The ar thatched huts in which the poverty-stricken pean ants made their miserable abode are disappearing They are giving place to protty little correcwhitewashed or painted. These dwellings are sanitary and comfortable.

"I talked much with parish priests, with course trymen and with men prominent in Irish affair, and on all sides I heard the note of hope and recouragement sounded. A new specie has appears in Ireland, but it is not a political spirit. It is spirit born of a determination to proserve the actional language. Hand in hand with it has rive a new enthusiasm for Irish music.

"I was in Ireland a little after King Edward had gone. I heard the pleasantest things and about him everywhere, about his tast and attract ive personality, and how he had won the people everywhere. There was a natural lesitance first among the Irish about showing him attention possibly a little coldness. But this work away a he went about among the people and he up treated with great cordiality. The brish papers of every shade of opinion reflected the friendlings

For so vital a necessity to all living means Truth that the vilest truitor feels amazed as wronged-feels the pillars of the world shakenwhen treason recoils on himself.

Poverty is uncomfortable, but nine times out of ten the best thing that can happen to a young man is to be tossed overboard and compiled to sink or swim for himself.

The knowledge of God without the knowledge of our own sins produces pride. The knowledge of our own sins without the knowledge of Jess Christ produces despair.

# B Our Literary Cable &

Among the contents of the current number of the Catholic World will be noted the following. This X: From Venice to the Vatican, A. Diarista: "Final Word on Socialism," Rev. W. J. Madden: "Love A Chapter in Metaphysics," Albert Reyanud; "Glinger of Chateaubrland," (illustrated), G. Lenotre, "Visitable Anne of Jesus, Second Founder of Carmeli "The Skirl of Irish Pipes," Shiela Mahon: "Ecclesistical Sculpture in America" (filustrated), Sadakichi Hutmann; "St. Francis of Assisi, Poet and Lover of Nature," Francis D. New, A. M.: "A Narrative of the sions on the Congo" (illustrated), J. B. "Silent Music" (poem), C. M.: "Joyce Josselyn Sa ner" (concluded), Mary Sarsfield Glimore: "The Saf of Peace" (poem), Mary E. Gaffney; "A Puzzle Er plained." William Seton, LL. D.

Benzinger's Magazine, the popular periodical for

family reading, comes to hand with the following table of contents: "Portrait of Pope Plus X." Post Plus X. A Sketch," "Kind Hearts and Corones Chapter XVIII, to end, "The Little Medicants," dulpage illustration), "The Fisher Maiden," (full-just illustration), "Roughing it With the Regulars," (will five illustrations), Storiettes: "His Work." Our Lall of Miracles," "Tom Duggan's Pig;" "Erin Mavon neen," (with six illustrations), "My Sister Fanty short story, by H. A. Baaning; "Ten Years Later" short story, by Alys Hallard; "Last Days of Pope Let XIII," (double-page illustration), "Great Composers" (with nine illustration), "The Mocose Passenger" short story, by William Young; "Modern Art if Watches," (with eleven illustrations). "The Treasure" short story, by Georges Beaume; "The Legend of Bill Erle," by J. Soudan; "Getting Ready for the Feet," (full-page illustration), Current Events, (with diffi illustrations). Woman's Regim: For the Out-of-Door Girl and Her Friends, (with full-page unistration) Richelleu Embroidery, (with three litustrational Dresser Cover, (with two illustrations), Sc. Months # the Preserving Kettle. For Those Who Sleep, (will four illustrations), Father Finn's Corner: In a Feel's Paradise, Games and Amusements for Young Folks. (with two illustrations, Our Monthly Prize Compelition, Answers to Competitors, Our Puntle Cornell Answers to Correspondents, Book Reviews, Combos "The Other Side of the Picture."

The Rosary Magazine for September is filled with interesting matter, much of which is illustrated. Contents: "His Holiners, Pope Plus X." frontispier "The Sunset," (Illustrated), William J. D. Croke, Lib D.; "Friar O'Dowd's Victory; a True Story of the Scal Inviolate," P. G. Smith: "Song of the Bight (poem), D. A. McCarthy; "Fribourg, Switzerland. People and Its Institutions," Thomas O'Hagan, M. A-Ph. D.; "Christian Education," Rev. J. B. O'Control O. P.: "A Strange Conversion," Mary E. Mamilt-Quatrains-Music, (poem), Alice S. Deletophe, What Uncivilized Nations Drink," Lawrence ward "To the Godhead," (poem), C. D.; "The Old World Seen Through American Eyes, A Serial of Track (XV), Rev. John F. Mullany, Lie D.: "The Pullesophers," (poem), Thomas Waleh: "Intensity," (poem), Alice S. Deletombe: "Twenty Years After." William A. Pischer: "Good English," "Friendship, spoem from the French of Eugene de Loniay), Francis F. New, Our Lady of Los Remidos: the Little Lady Who Sends the Rain," (Illustrated), Lela Fisher Woodward, "A Viici bo 'Festa,' G. V. C.; "Discovery," (poets), Edula Carille Litsey: "A Chicago Day Nursery." trated), Cellia M. Young; "A Saint," (adapted from the French of Paul Bourget), Grace Tamagno, "The Vets Gentle and Courteous Knight, Jesus of Nazarth (poem), F. DeS.; "The Corcoran Gallery of Art (Ill). (illustrated), Mary Lalor Mitchell; "Tempus Fugit (poem), John A. Foote: "Miss Caxton of Yorkville Warfield Webb; "George Ellot From a Cathour Point of View," Grace V. Christmas; "Oldest Church of Our Lady in Rome, "Our Cardinal's" Titular Church, lustrated), Marie Donegan Waish: "At Evention (poem), Minnie A. Greiner Edington, Our Louise Letter, Austin Oates, K. S. G.; The Confratermy of the Holy Rosary; With the Editor.